

pickaxes, and other utensils of war. Horses and oxen for draught abounded. Merchant ships could have been collected out of several parts of the kingdom to transport the army into Scotland, whence it might have marched into England, \* To clothe and feed those forces there was an overflowing plenty in the country ; for no land in Europe, for its extent, could show such flocks of sheep and so great stocks of black cattle. Corn was in redundancy/

According to the same writer, James ought to have transported an army to Scotland in May 1689, before the Prince of Orange could send a fleet from England to stop it. From the army in Ireland there were then available for service in Scotland over twenty thousand chosen foot, and five thousand horse and dragoons, with provisions for three weeks. This force

would make way for themselves through Scotland ; would command the stores of the country, and would allure abundance of loyal subjects out of the Highlands to join them. They would have penetrated into the north of England by the middle of June, where infallibly they would receive a considerable augmentation of Catholics and some Protestants from Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lancashire\* Derbyshire and Yorkshire. They could not have been met with by the Prince of Orange and his army till they had come to York; at which time the King most certainly would be about fifty thousand

strong^ all  
resolute men. Now, I leave it to the judgment  
of any wise  
man whether the King was not in a condition  
to carry  
England before him at that juncture, wherein  
the Prince of  
Orange's throne was not settled.

Six causes are assigned for the failure to  
carry out this  
promising enterprise. The first was the King  
himself,  
because in this critical juncture he left the  
management of his  
affairs too much to the skill, care, and fidelity  
of others, and